



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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No. 40.

## THESE THINGS DO!

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For the Maine Farmer!

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The Maine Farmer!

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In the Maine Farmer!

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## Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

Appearance sells the berries, the sugar does the rest.

Has any man who commenced haying early had any cause to regret that he finished before dog days?

Grain and corn are making rapid strides toward maturity but the corn crop must be light this year in Maine.

Beef is selling quite well now—good beef—but it is going to sell still better. There is a scarcity of top class cattle and they are sure to gradually make still further advance.

Much is said in the horticultural journals about thinning fruit. In this State the present year, fruit has been thinned to a damaging degree, and that by forces stronger and more effective than hand power.

Remember now that if you keep that flock of Shropshires growing and have the ewes come to the barn in December fat and vigorous and in condition to bring up a lot of fine lambs another spring, they must have something good to eat all the fall.

Prof. J. L. Budd, a name familiar in horticultural circles, and long known in connection with efforts for the introduction of hardy fruit trees for northern latitudes, has severed his connection with the chair of horticulture at the Iowa agricultural college which he has held for many years. It seems a fight has been made against him by Iowa nurserymen on account of his introduction of Russian trees.

The prevention of black knot in plum trees, in our experience long continued, is a delusion. A new stock of trees, with the old ones previously all removed from the farm, were set three years ago. These trees have made good growth up to the present time, but now are filling up with the black knot. Cutting out the knot has had no apparent effect further than to remove from sight the particular sample operated upon. It now looks as though our harvest from the present planting will be more of knot than of plums.

"Utilization of the by-products of the dairy," is the title of a bulletin from the department of agriculture, prepared by Maj. Alvord of the dairy division. It is largely devoted to skim milk, but takes up also buttermilk and whey. It gives the composition of these by-products and describes the different uses made of them. The value of skim milk as an article of food is pressed to attention, and suggestions are made with a view to increasing its utilization for that purpose among non-producers, on the ground that it furnishes a cheap and wholesome food to those most needing it.

The following table is of interest as showing the crop of potatoes grown for twelve years in succession on the same land, at Sir J. B. Laws' experiment grounds, Rothamsted, England, without manure, with farm manure alone, with farm manure and artificial, and with artificial fertilizers only:

Without Manure	Tons Cwt.
1886	1 1/2
1887	1 1/2
1888	1 1/2
1889	1 1/2
1890	1 1/2
1891	1 1/2
1892	1 1/2
1893	1 1/2
1894	1 1/2
1895	1 1/2
1896	1 1/2
1897	1 1/2
1898	1 1/2

—J. O. Hadley, Marshfield, has sold over 30 bushels of new potatoes and received from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per bushel.

## SHALL I BUY A FARM?

There are young men all around us brought up on a farm who are looking around and deliberating over the matter of a permanent business. Of course the city with its various possible opportunities of manufacture, shop, store and otherwise comes in for a share of consideration, and with many of our young people from their standpoint of view holds out the chief attraction. As a result there is a strong drift from the farms to the city. Many of these young people are needed in the country where they now are to occupy, own and carry on the many fine farms they are contemplating leaving behind them.

We believe the opportunities and advantages of the country are greatly underestimated, not only in the ownership of farms, but also for labor and its rewards in a general way. At the present time there is no place where a steady, reliable laborer can save so much net money from his labor as on a farm. The cities are all the time overloaded with foreigners seeking work at any pay they can get. Every nook and corner where there is labor called for is filled with them. The result is low wages. On the contrary, in the country there is always room for a capable young man to find employment in a good home and at wages that will leave him a handsome surplus at the end of the year. There never is enough of such help available. And this demand is not confined to single men alone. There is plenty of demand for young couples and at net wages that are not available in the cities. The writer has had several couples go out from his employ with money enough saved from their wages with which they have bought a good farm home. This would not have been possible in the same time in the city. Also, we never have had a single man in our employ but has taken with him at the close of his term of service a handsome saving from his earnings. It is the surplus above expenses that contributes to future independence.

Shall I buy a farm? is a question being considered by many of these young men both married and single. Too many we firmly believe reach a conclusion in the negative. A few—very few—that go to the city gain an independence; the many never are able to own a home. There never was a time when a farm could be bought at so low a price as now. This will not always be thus. There is no where that so much of independence, of real genuine pleasure, of good living and of downright comfort all combined can be secured as on one of these farms. There may not be so much money handled as when receiving weekly wages in the city, but there is that found in life on the farm which is far more valuable than money and which people in other callings would gladly exchange money for were it to be purchased for a price. An industrious couple on a farm, though the income seems small, in a succession of years will find themselves in possession of a surprising amount of valuable property. This has been gained little by little, but in the aggregate goes far towards independence.

Then, farm work is pleasant. There is more of variety in it than is found in other callings. There is also freedom in it. The farmer is his own master, is tied to no stated hours, drives his own team, and takes a day or an hour off at his own pleasure.

All these conditions found nowhere but on the farm are desirable and go far beyond money in making life what it ought to be. Therefore young people, whether married or single, will do well to take all these conditions into consideration before deciding to desert what is so easily within reach. Weighed in the balance of a level judgment, the advantages of the country and the farm, we believe, are greatly underestimated.

## A STATE DAIRY ORGANIZATION.

In referring to the remarkable advancement being made by one of the new dairy States beyond the Mississippi river, one of our exchanges gives as a reason for this enviable progress, "A live State dairy organization," which is continually pushing the business to the attention of farmers.

This is the one thing that is most needed in our State to encourage, promote and improve this great industry among us. We have the State Board of Agriculture to look after the general interests of agriculture. We have the State Horticultural Society to encourage the fruit industry and cultivate the aesthetic of the farm home. We now want a State dairy organization to guide and guard the dairy business. Dairy-men all over the State are feeling that an organization with the special interests of the dairy in hand is an absolute necessity. Our associated work is at loose ends and as at present conducted is all unguarded. Farmers well hesitate about entrusting their chief interests to a business so loosely organized and wherein they are so completely unprotected in their rights. This feeling is growing among our most intelligent dairymen and is the chief obstacle to a rapid extension of the business. We meet men in every direction intensely anxious over

the situation. The business would be immensely strengthened through such an organization. Now, on the approach of another session of the legislature, is the time to move in the matter. A committee was designated last winter in whose hands the matter was left. We trust that committee is not overlooking the call for prompt action. The rapid strides of Canadian progress in butter making and cheese making and consequent extension of the business among the farmers is due to organized aid. These things do not run themselves.

## FOOD FLAVORING MILK.

Intelligent dairymen have known all the while that the food of the cows flavored the milk produced, to a marked degree according to the intensity of the special characteristics of the food consumed, or to a less extent, but always there, as the foods are toned down by peculiar flavor. Scientific men—some of them—have been a little rattled in their views on the matter from the development of the bacteria theory. Prof. Wing of Cornell, however, has a level head over the matter, as the following contribution to the columns of the *Rural New Yorker* clearly shows:

"There is no doubt that the flavor of milk is largely influenced by the food that the cow eats. Ensilage, corn meal, clover, timothy, alfalfa, grass, all exert an influence upon the flavor of the milk, varying in intensity under various conditions. The flavor of some of these foods is always liked, while a few, and among them ensilage, impart flavors that are sometimes objected to and sometimes not. This objection may or may not be due to an unreasonable prejudice; it is an important commercial factor. If a man dislikes a thing, he will not buy it even though its intrinsic value be unimpaired. I do not know that milk strongly tainted with garlic is not just as good food as that most delicately flavored with the finest grasses, but it is unsalable, and the same holds with ensilage to those to whom it is objectionable."

It is not probable that the ensilage flavor is absorbed by the milk after it is drawn, if the latter is removed from the stable while still warm; but it is possible that the odor inhaled through the lungs of the animal may be diffused through the body, and so reach the milk. If the ensilage is of good quality, if the barn is kept reasonably free of the odor, and if the cows are fed immediately after milking, the amount of ensilage flavor imparted to the milk ought not to be objectionable to the reasonable consumer. That there are unreasonable consumers is undoubted, but let us hope that they will either discover reason or have to pay a good round premium for their milk.

## SAMPLES OF CLOVER.

One of our subscribers sends us samples of different varieties of clover for naming.

The clover heads already turned brown from advancing ripeness are the common Northern New York, the variety of red clover that is now generally sown here in Maine, and which in the central part of the State perfects its growth about the first of July.

The samples just now (July 15), in perfect bloom are of the variety of red clover usually denominated "native clover," and named in seed catalogues "pea-vine clover." We presume from its coarser and taller habits of growth, bearing a suggestion of resemblance to the growth of pea vines. This is a later clover than the first named, usually perfecting about the middle of July or a few days earlier.

Other samples were of the alsike or Swedish clover. This variety of clover was first introduced into the State some

thirty years ago, by Mr. S. L. Goodale, then secretary of the Board of Agriculture. He imported a small quantity of the seed from Sweden and parcelled it out among the members of the board for trial. It did not attract much attention at first and was a long time coming into favor. For some years now it has been appreciated and is sown to a considerable extent, more especially on moist land and in mixture with red clover. We have noted many fields of it this summer that could not fail of being a delight to the owner. Its habits of growth differ somewhat from the red clover. It sends out branching roots instead of the thick top root of red clover, and also branches more freely from the stalk, sending out a profusion of blossom heads. These blossoms are of a bluish color, pink in color at first but changing from exposure to nearly white. The stalks are fine and well filled with leaves, and altogether make very choice clover hay. Clover is a rich crop to the farmer and also to the land that grows it. With the clover was sent a number of heads of timothy in blossom, several of them seven inches in length, showing the fatness of the soil in which they grew, and illustrating the bounty of the crop the present season is giving the farmer.

## THE WHEAT CROP.

It is not an easy matter to tell what the price of wheat and flour may be, but the crop is now in such a condition, both in this country and also in the other wheat-producing countries of the world, that an estimate can now be made that will at least approximate reliability. In this country the area in wheat was greatly stimulated by the higher prices for the crop in the past year, and is set down as nearly 3,000,000 acres greater than ever before. The crop is already harvested in part, and in full is now safely beyond any marked damage or shrinkage that possibly might befall the crop at this stage of its further maturity. The yield of this greater acreage is fully up to a good average so that it is now fairly certain that the crop will exceed that of last year by 150,000,000 bushels. At the same time the estimates of the crop in Argentina and in the European countries are very much above the short crops of last year. In Russia and France the area is a full 100,000,000 bushels in each country above last year.

It is thus seen that the conditions which caused the advance in the price of wheat last year do not now obtain. From the present crop there will be surplus wheat from other countries than our own this year to meet the demands of England's consumption. Still the storehouses of the world are comparatively empty and it will take a large amount of wheat above consumption to fill them to their usual holding. How much no one can tell. This will in fact depend much on the price. With the extremely low price a vast amount of flour goes into storehouses there to remain till a rise shall draw it out. Then, again, no one attempts even to predict what effect the war may have on the price of breadstuffs. This is an unknown factor. It is quite certain, however, that for the present no extreme price can be maintained for this commodity. The new wheat will soon be offered on the market in quantity to be felt.

## THE MILKING MACHINE.

Ingenuity is still at work in the effort to get up a practical machine for milking cows. There are several different devices that will milk, but so far all of them are defective in some feature. The inventors are hard at work and appear to be confident they will be able to overcome these defects and bring out machines that will finally do effective and com-

## BUSY BEES.



Bee Farm of E. Tarr, Mapleton, Me.

plete work. The great drawback to dairying on a large scale is the number of men required to milk the cows. With the milking machine a success, so that through the use of steam or some other power a large number of cows may be milked in proper time with a limited number of attendants, there is no doubt but the broad gauge farming of the interior would be extended to include dairying, as it already does corn and wheat growing and the feeding of hives. A milking machine has been on trial at the Iowa experiment station for some time. It was also exhibited at the Iowa State fair where it attracted much attention.

We know of no attempt thus far to get up a machine with which to help out a small dairy with the milking. With the milking apparatus perfected, however, the power required could as well be provided as for a separator, and we may yet see small dairies milked by a tread power.

## GENERAL VS. SPECIAL PURPOSE.

The general-purpose cow is a "myth," we are wisely informed by certain gentlemen who have "specialized" themselves to the point of perfect blindness as to the existence of any other than the dairy type, but it is interesting to observe that the champion Shorthorn cow at the recent Royal show at Birmingham was Jewel 2d, which won as a dairy cow last spring in a big dairy show! "Her width of top and her wealth of flesh are most striking," is the comment of the show yard critic, and yet she has won in a dairy-cow competition. But such facts never cease your genuine "specialized" theorist; he cheerfully closes his eyes to them and proceeds with the elucidation of his theory that beef and milk cannot be combined in a profitable degree in one animal—Breeders' Gazette.

Nothing is easier than to assume and then contradict. The *Gazette* assumes that because a cow produces heavily at the pail on any given day and again shows well as a beef animal, she must be the best all-around both lines. The old time type of Shorthorns came nearer filling the bill for all purposes than any other, and when that type is established, the value of the animals must be recognized. At the same time this does not touch the question. The one thought with the beef or milk maker is, and must be, to find the cow which will produce the most and the best milk at the lowest cost price, or make the best quality of beef measured from the same standpoint. Not general average but "specialized" work is what counts. If the general-purpose cow for which the *Gazette* pleads will do this, then the problem is solved. Quantity and quality as compared with cost of production, must solve the question with the grower every time. Nothing short of this will suffice. The "specialized" animal built for special service, while the *Gazette* clings to the idea that the beefy type will produce the most milk or the dairy form make the best beef. If this be true then the cart horse should outbreed the trotter, the pug dog outrun the fox-hound, and the Cocker hen outlay the Minora.

## OUR EXPORTS.

The record of the most remarkable year in the history of our export trade closed July 1st. The figures of this trade have now been given to the public. Wheat (including flour) went abroad to the amount of 215,171,961 bushels, which is next to the record of 1892, when about 10,000,000 more were exported. The value of the year's trade in this cereal is \$212,891,639, which has been surpassed in only two years—1890 and 1892.

Corn breaks all records. The amount was 200,854,102 bushels and the value \$75,200,067. The largest exportation of corn in any previous year was 178,817,417

bushels in 1897, valued at \$54,898,213, while in no year prior to 1897 did the quantity of corn exported ever reach half that of the year just ended.

In oats, oatmeal, and rye the exportation also greatly increased, the total for the year just ended being about double that of the preceding fiscal year. The figures on the principal articles for the fiscal year, compared with those of the preceding year, in values, are as follows:

1898.	1897.
Wheat.....\$144,372,849	\$50,920,178
Flour.....68,618,790	55,914,347
Corn.....73,502,237	54,081,152
Meal.....1,737,830	902,081
Oats.....20,591,433	8,756,207
Oatmeal.....1,748,339	1,071,240
Rye.....8,798,820	3,067,505

Total breadstuffs, \$324,706,060 \$197,857,219  
In provisions the value of the exportations is also greater than last year, being \$154,454,074 against \$137,138,084 last year.

## MAKING MILK AT A PROFIT.

The setting down of rules of action for a man who wishes to produce milk profitably at two and one-half to three cents a quart is not possible, writes Mr. Leigh Hunt in *Massachusetts Ploughman*. First, for this farming operation, so often left to the ignorant and shiftless, is a many sided work, demanding for its successful conduct as large a man and as much business care, integrity and foresight as any mercantile business existing with same capital invested. I believe the successful farmer would have succeeded in nearly any business undertaking with one-half the fitting and experience that has required for his success in that field. Nine out of ten of the business men would have failed as farmers. What is termed "business ability" is the first item in the list to be rated as you please.

## Good Location.

The next most important of all considerations is choice of location. On land valued at \$200 or more per acre and taxes relatively light the venture is questionable. There are plenty of low priced lands where coarse hay is cheap and the land productive and capable of filling a good silo from reasonable acreage. And such places are also comparatively accessible to good markets. The sort of places which I have in mind may be worth from \$20 to \$30 per acre with reasonably good buildings. One place which I know and which my brother rents for \$2 per acre, is a farm of 300 acres and for sale for \$30—probably \$25 will buy it. The place will not keep 30 cows this year, but could and ought to in a few years keep twice that number. Building in fair shape. There are for sale many others equally good. In looking for a place last fall, I visited a number of such, sufficiently near large markets to make such a work profitable.

Then having secured native endowments firstly, and secondly the right location, the third requisite will be to properly equip the place. All the stock the place will carry must be had and proper stabling room secured, adequate tools supplied, a competent man to assist in the work and all work pre-arranged and done thoroughly—done right. A silo is about as absolutely necessary as a barn. Silage is the cheapest winter milk producer the farmer can have.

Must Have Good Cows.  
No cow should be kept for such a purpose which will not yield her 6000 pounds of milk per year.

The most conclusive proof of all that milk can be so produced is the fact that the vast majority of farmers are producing it at a much lower figure and still living, and some are flourishing. I do not advocate a reduction, however. The milk for last October at a cheese factory in this vicinity was paid for at the rate of 88 cents per hundred pounds of milk. At the creamery nearby the April '98 milk sold for 40 cents per hundred pounds. That is too low, but the farm-

ers have no intention of quitting. My brother who has retailed his milk for five and six cents for the past fifteen years in Middlebury, told me the other day, that he would sell his product instantly at three cents at his door instead of peddling.

For the Maine Farmer.  
WHAT A WIDE AWAKE FARMER THINKS.

Mr. Editor: I am one of the fortunate ones, or hustlers, who finished haying before the cloudy weather came on. During a breathing spell

"I've Been Wondering."  
I wonder where the value of the pages of board bulletin No. 4, devoted to illustrations and history of the breeds of cattle comes in. Most farmers have seen specimens of the different breeds and with the thousands of illustrations published in the papers and magazines, if there are any who have not seen plenty of them, I wonder if they read the bulletin. I wonder if those illustrations are from real cattle or ideals. "Short-horns are bred more extensively in the New England and Middle States than are the Herefords." I wonder whose they are. "Apples 70 per cent." I wonder where they grow.

I wonder if it be economy to employ men from the West and South where the soil, climate and condition are entirely different from those in Maine, to instruct us at our institutes. I wonder if the cause of agriculture was materially advanced by the lectures of an officer of the weather bureau. I wonder what the money value was to the farmers, of the lecture of Gen. Stone at the State House, two years ago, on good roads. See, McKean did not succeed in getting an act through the legislature, creating a State road commission, but it was through no fault of his.

I wonder how long any class, except farmers, would tolerate an officer paid to represent their interests who persistently misrepresented them, using his influence and their money to promote legislation which more than nine-tenths of the class believe to be against their interest.

I notice one of your esteemed contemporaries devoted to the interests (?) of farmers, and looking to them for support, after noting the almost unanimous opposition of the correspondents of a late board bulletin to such a commission, proceeded to show us that we are entirely wrong and it would be greatly to our interest, closing thus:

"Think of the benefit to the two cities, and the chance traveler of a macadam road from Auburn to Poland Springs." I wonder if it would improve the condition of the poor farmer to contribute from his hard earned dollars to build such a road for them.

I wonder if the idea ever entered the gigantic brain of the writer that, notwithstanding his infallibility on all school questions, and the deplorable condition in which he finds the rural population of the State in intelligence, morals and manners, that it may be possible that the united judgment of nine-tenths of the farmers of Maine, on a measure affecting their financial interests, is entitled to some consideration, even if opposed to his supreme intelligence.

## ONE OF THE FOOLIES.

## FOR THE SILO.

With the multiplication of crops grown for the silo, the question of how best to prepare same for storage becomes of importance. The shredder advertised in our columns is coming rapidly into use, and the following from a well known grower may be accepted as evidence of its value in preparing silage:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., June 14, 1898.  
St. Albans Foundry Co., St. Albans, Vt. Gentlemen: Your favor of recent date, in relation to the use of the shredder last fall, at hand. I am glad to be able to state that so far my experience with shredded ensilage is entirely satisfactory, and that I shall shred into the silo again this fall. I was surprised to find that the shredder took so little more power than the cutter. It cut the corn very fine. In fact, it was hard work to find a piece of stalk that could be recognized as such. From the fact that the ensilage was cut so fine, we were able to pack it very much closer and get at least one-fifth more by actual weight into the silo than we did in the one where we used the cutter. The shredded ensilage not only kept well, but was the sweetest that we have ever fed, and was so pronounced by many gentlemen who saw it. We have had no difficulty in running the machine, and are thoroughly well pleased with it. Very truly yours,  
F. E. DAWLEY.

## EASTERN STATE FAIR.

Year by year the popularity of the Eastern State Fair increases for the simple reason that Pres. Bell secures wide awake attractions, great fields of horses and liberal exhibits. The city of Bangor is alive to the value of this yearly exhibition, the grounds centrally located, buildings abundant and up to date and everything in readiness. The erection of the auditorium so near the park gives the best possible advantage to hall exhibitors and should largely increase this feature of the Fair. Novelties in abundance will be presented and the Eastern State Fair, Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1 and 2, should be liberally patronized. See advertisement in another column giving round of attractions.







## Home Department.

A Standard Sewing Machine or Gold Watch, made by the best manufacturers in America, complete and warranted in every respect. Write the Farmer for particulars. Given to any one obtaining a club.

## TO TRY BEST SELF BE TRUE.

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

(Golden Rule.)

Follow thy better self.

Follow thy better self.

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## YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organization and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness, and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there are constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way. My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

The club changed its day of meeting from Monday, because that was the busy day of its most important member.—American Kitchen Magazine.

## TWO WILLS.

BY ELLA H. STRATTON.

Every one knew that Aunt Betsey was "queer," but no one realized the extent of her eccentricity, until the last sad rites having been observed over her mortal body, the expectant relatives assembled to listen to the reading of her last will and testament.

After a few trifling legacies, as tokens of remembrance, the bulk of her property, together with the home where she had lived and died, was bequeathed to her much loved niece and namesake, Elizabeth Watson, "as a slight return for the many loving attentions received from her."

The relatives who had neglected to give loving attentions to Aunt Betsey were uncomfortable.

"But," the lawyer went on, with a keen glance around the circle of interested listeners, "that is not all. A condition accompanies this disposal of Miss Betsey's fortune. It can become Miss Watson's by a solemn promise, on her part, never to marry, otherwise it will be disposed of according to directions contained in a sealed envelope, which I shall open, at my office, at nine o'clock, three years from to-day. You are all requested to be present at that time and place. The property will be held by trustees, herein appointed, and will remain untouched, with the exception of a thousand dollars yearly to be paid to said Elizabeth Watson during the period of waiting."

The interested relatives breathed a trifle easier as they went away. Pretty Lizzie Watson felt a curiosity to know the extent of Aunt Betsey's conditional legacy.

"When the time comes you will know," he answered shortly. "Perhaps it will never be necessary to tell you."

Lawyers are much alike, that is, Lawyer Kline was no worse than his legal brothers, and liked to make a secret as mysterious as possible.

Lizzie Watson was not one to bother her head about conditions, however, and regarded the property as her own already.

"It is better to be sure of enough to live on and to spare for luxuries, perhaps, than to marry," she nodded. "Isn't that so, Mamsy?"

"You are young yet, my dear," the mother answered cautiously.

So time passed; the three years drew to a close, and still pretty Lizzie seemed fancy free, to the dismay of the eager relatives who were no nearer the coveted wealth.

But Cupid works blindly, and one evening Harry Small met the girl as she walked home—as he had a habit of doing—and they passed at the gate in the moonlight.

Then it was that the old, old story took a different meaning, as it does with each repetition, and Lizzie realized that the future would be miserable indeed without this new love which had grown into her life and been suddenly revealed.

In her sweet bewilderment she did not think of Aunt Betsey's will with its conditional wealth until she reached the room where her mother sat.

There she found Lawyer Kline and answered his questioning look with a conscious blush.

As soon as he left she told her mother of Harry's proposal.

of the will. He may feel differently about taking a penniless bride."

Lizzie dashed away her tears and looked up indignantly.

"As if it was Aunt Betsey's money that he loves!" she cried. "I am sure that he has never given it a thought."

But the thought, once awakened, troubled her more than she cared to own.

"I will write and give him his freedom at once," she faltered.

"Tell him frankly the conditions of Aunt Betsey's will and let him make his choice," suggested Mrs. Watson.

So the story of the conditional will was told in an incoherent little note which was pitiful in its attempt at indifference as to his choice.

It honorably released him from fulfilling the vows which he made to a supposed heiress while it told the wealth of love which a penniless bride might bring to him.

As the postman took the letter he left another, which told that Harry's uncle having gone the way of all the earth the young man must be absent for several days.

The time passed wearily until the morning when Harry's footstep was heard. Lizzie met him with shy, questioning eyes.

"So you threw me over, Miss Watson. I did not think you were so mercenary," he cried, seizing her hand in a warm, firm clasp.

"A pretty letter I found when I came home this morning. I came as soon as possible to thank you for—What, not crying! Lizzie, my darling, don't. Seriously, your aunt's eccentric will accords well with her life, and I knew all about it before I asked you to be my wife."

Lizzie drew him into the room where her mother was sewing.

"Harry knew about that dreadful will all the time," she cried joyously.

"We shall not be the first ones to begin life with only love, health and hope for a bank account," said Harry.

"I have lost my expectation of a fortune also. Uncle Hal's will is almost like your Aunt Betsey's. I lose his wealth if I marry you, Miss Modesty."

"Then—then—" faltered Lizzie.

"Well, what then?" laughed Harry.

"I shall not ask your advice about that; it is already settled. I told Uncle Hal's lawyer that I should marry you as soon as you would set a day."

"And didn't he—"

"He did. He informed me that Uncle Hal's money would go to another person in that case."

"Oh, Harry! Aren't you sorry?"

"Do I look as if I regretted my choice?"

"But—but we cannot be married at Thanksgiving."

"Ah, I have told but half my story. Kathleen Brothers find my services so valuable that they have raised my salary a third with prospect of junior partnership next year. Now what do you say?"

"That we needn't care for those horrid wills. Isn't it like a fairy tale, Mamsy?"

"Quite a real one, my dear," smiled Mrs. Watson.

"That is not all," Harry went on.

"I have made arrangements for that cottage on the installment plan, and if I can be sure of a mistress to preside at the table, I shall eat my Thanksgiving dinner under its roof. Any objections, contrary minded?"

Lizzie blushed but remained silent.

"It's a vote, isn't it, Mrs. Watson?"

sonal and real estate, to the said Elizabeth and her husband, to have and to hold jointly, as is becoming for man and wife. And may God bless them in its enjoyment and use."

The disappointed relatives departed with their crushed hopes, leaving perfect happiness to the inmates of the little brown cottage.

## TESTED RECIPES.

Raspberry Blanc Mange.

Strain the juice of fresh, red raspberries and sweeten it to taste. Heat it, diluted with one-third its measure of water, in an oatmeal boiler; when it boils thicken with cornstarch stirred smooth in a little cold water. Put two heaping tablespoonfuls of cornstarch to one pint of juice. Pour it into a wet mold; when cool put on the ice. Serve cold with rich cream.

## Raspberry Tarts.

Mash the raspberries and heat them, adding sugar. Line small tart tins with puff paste; bake; then fill with the raspberries; put them again in the oven for a few minutes; then set aside and serve cold. These are made very nice with the addition of a well-whipped meringue.

## Baked Corn.

One can corn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, 2 tablespoon butter; put all in a baking dish and bake forty minutes. If the corn is very dry more milk should be used.

## Rice Pudding.

One quart milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 3 table-spoons raw rice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, nutmeg to taste, mix all together, and bake three hours in a slow oven, stirring often. To be eaten cold without sauce.

Young Folks.

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy and girl reading the Farmer who will secure a club. Write the office at once for particulars.

A DISCONTENTED GANDER.

Once upon a time a hen turkey found a cool, shady thicket, and speedily made a nest in the darkest spot.

"It is such a nice place," she pleaded, when Father Turkey told her to quit it.

"I am quite sure that the foxes never will come here, for old Rover's kennel is just beyond the fence, and no hawk can see it through the thick branches."

Neither can summer rain trouble me, and my speckled eggs will be fanned by the breeze while I am getting food. Oh, my dear, I never saw such a fine place for a nest, and here it shall be."

"Just as you please," snapped Father Turkey. "You're just like my master's wife—sure to have your own way if you can. Don't blame me if a fox eats you up. Quit! quit! quit!"

Then Father Turkey strutted away to the barn, to advise some more sensible hen, who would listen to him and heed his words.

Mother Turkey ruffled her feathers, and went off to look for a dinner. While she was away, Mother Goose came up the path and saw the cosy nest under the evergreen tree.

"Quack! quack! quack!" she cried, stretching her long neck under the branches. "What a cool, shady nest, and only three eggs in it. Room for mine, I'm sure."

When Mother Turkey came back, a snow white egg beside the three speckled ones, but Mother Goose was gone.

"Quit! quit! quit! K-r-r-r-r!" "I don't quite see how that can be, but I guess it is all right," she said, looking the eggs over carefully, then turning the white one to see if it was speckled on the other side. So day by day she watched her nest and added to its store until she loved her eggs so well that she sat on them all night. Still, things happened which puzzled her greatly. One day as she came back from her hurried, scanty breakfast, two pale blue eggs lay beside the white one in the nest, and again these brown ones met her gaze when she crept under the evergreen boughs.

Poor Mother Turkey made up her mind not to go far from her nest again, but try to be satisfied with the bugs and flies that fell from the evergreen tree, and her nest was troubled no more.

One day a faint tapping came in the eggs beneath her breast and she was happy. One by one, the little prisoners burst the shells and nestled under her sheltering wings. Soon she led them to the barnyard, to show the result of her labor.

"Cut-cut-cut-ca-dar-out," cackled Mother Bantam, lightly. "What a family to be sure! A gosling, two ducklings, two chickens, and ten turkeys. Who ever heard of the like? Cut-cut-ca-dar-out."

"Cock-a-doo-dle-doo. It must happen to you. If others lead in your nest. When you were off to rest. Cock-a-doo-dle-doo."

cried Father Rooster, reprovingly. Mrs. Bantam said no more, but poor Mother Turkey heard the buzz of curiosity wherever she went. At last she kept her children away from the nest, and such children as they were. The turkey chased the grasshoppers so fast that the fat little ducklings could not keep up. The chickens stopped to scratch for worms and then screamed because the others did not wait for them; and the ducklings and gosling nearly frightened their mother to death, by jumping into the brook whenever they came near it. It did her no good to scream, quit, she could only follow them as each one followed its natural instinct. Is it strange that she grew thin and ragged; that her feathers drooped and her voice was low and sad, and that she was glad when the chickens went to the hen house to roost, when the ducklings waddled away to the duck house, and even when her own children, the young turkeys, grew big and strong and left her to follow Father Turkey around?

The gosling, grown to a handsome, snow white gander, with yellow legs and beak, was still devoted to his foster-mother. In vain, his mistress shut him up with the other geese. As soon as he

could get out he waddled away to find Mother Turkey, his white wings outspread, his beady eyes glistening, quacking his inquiries upon all sides, until he saw her, then followed her, contentedly, until the sun went down.

Even the owl that perched on the barn hooted at him.

"Ho, ho, ho," he cried, "what a fine, handsome gander he might be if he knew he could never be a turkey. He's like some people I've seen in my day, never content with the place that God gave them. To my mind, a goose is as good as a turkey, if it only has the common sense of its kind, though, to be sure, I would rather be an owl than either, ho! ho! ho!"

"He'll come to grief! That's the way when folks try to be what they are not," moaned the whip-poor-will, as he heard the discontented gander quacking loudly after his mistress shut him into the goose pen at night.

At first the geese tried to win him to them and made much of him, he was such a beautiful gander with snowy wings and legs and beak as yellow as gold! But they were soon tired of him, for he hardly spoke to them. "Despite them that despise you. That's the rule for geese to go by," quacked old Father Gander, sternly, and they obeyed him, for he was old and had outlived generations of turkeys. So they bided at the discontented gander, pecked at him, pulled the feathers from his beautiful, snowy wings, and he was more miserable than ever. The hens cackled at him, the turkeys looked at him scornfully, even dear Mother Turkey, who had sheltered him under her wings, told him to go with his own kind, so that her friends would not ridicule her any more.

Poor foolish gander!

"He is so thin! Did you ever see such a looking bird? And he might be so handsome if he had sense. He isn't fit for a pot-pie, let alone a respectable dinner. What ever he is good for I can't tell," grumbled his mistress, as she watched him waddle after Mother Turkey, quacking at every step.

"I'll wring his neck and throw him into the ditch," muttered his master. "To my mind, if one doesn't know his place the world is better without him."

The white gander heard all this in a vague way, and sat silently by the gate all day. The geese and ducks quacked loudly as they swam in the brook at the foot of the hill, and the turkeys jeered him as they passed by. Then Mother Turkey turned her head, so that she would not see the reproach in his sad, beady eyes, and flew quickly to her roost in the apple tree. One by one, the fowl went to their night rest, and the place grew dark and silent, still the white gander did not stir. He was too miserable.

The turkey gander is gone, I do believe," said his mistress when she shut the door. "I'm not sorry. He would be a goose, and he couldn't be a turkey, so he was good for nothing, and ran his flesh off his bones trying to be what he was not. Just like some people in the world. Good riddance to him, I say."

The white gander heard her and shivered. The night wind was cold. Was there a place for him in the world?

Just then a reddish form crept out of the bushes. It crept toward the gate.

"Oh ho," breathed Mr. Fox. "Here's something for my supper. That foolish gander, I declare! Well, he'll never be missed and if he is thin, he's better than nothing. I'll fix him."

There was a sudden bound, a smothered squawk, and, in the morning, a few scattered, snowy feathers, told a tragic story to the wondering fowl.

But the fox was right. The discontented gander was never missed nor mourned.

ELLA H. STRATTON.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am now going to write for the young folks' column for the first time. As the other girls tell what they can do I will tell what I can. I can wash dishes, make beds, sweep and dust. I have raked after forty-three loads of hay and have driven the horse to unload them all. I am taking music lessons and like to practice quite well. My father has 7 cows, 6 heifers, 2 pigs, 2 horses, 15 hens and about 50 chickens. My cousin and I live so near together that our houses join. We are both eleven years of age, only six days difference. I think I will close because I cannot think of anything more to write. I will close with a numerical enigma. It is an old saying composed of 30 letters.

My 10-1-24-6-26-33 is dull.

My 10-12-32-17-34 is one of the U. S.



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A WORD PERSONAL.

The Boston Sunday Herald in speaking of the Australian Ballot in Maine says:

"Thus far the Maine Farmer is the only paper in the State which has spoken decidedly against the Australian system. What the Farmer says has been taken up by the Maine Farmer, who is a member of the Republican national committee, and chairman of the Republican State committee, is an owner and director in the Farmer, and occasionally contributes to its columns."

In reply, it is but simple justice to state that, while Mr. Manley is a joint owner of the Farmer, neither he, nor any of the owners, save the writer, has any knowledge of what subjects will be treated or what positions assumed until the paper is laid upon their desks. Whatever appears in these columns in any form, from either, will be over the signature of the author. Entire responsibility for what is written, save the agricultural editorials, is to be charged to and will cheerfully be assumed by

G. M. TWITCHELL,  
Manager and Editor.

The death of Bismarck—he of the iron hand, removes one of the giant leaders of Europe, one who dictated policies and stood against armies, by his indomitable will controlling events throughout Germany for years.

Every reader of the Farmer will regret to learn of the serious illness of the agricultural editor of the Maine Farmer, Mr. Z. A. Gilbert, and join with us in wishing

ing a speedy restoration to health and active duty.

The men who cried war and voted war, forcing the issue upon the American people, are morally responsible for the sickness and suffering among the soldiers. Yellow fever is making sad havoc in the ranks.

The American flag was raised, Monday, July 25, 1898, on the island of Porto Rico, and it will never come down. Whatever may be the ultimate disposition of Cuba and the Philippines there is no doubt about Porto Rico. We shall hold it "for keeps."

The leading English paper, The Spectator, pays President McKinley the following high compliment: "The President has developed latent talents showing him the possessor of many of Lincoln's great qualities. It would be remarkable if, for the second time in a generation, the American system, really an elective monarchy, proves itself a strong system for dealing with a dangerous system."

OUR SYSTEM OF VOTING.

A Passing Fad.

The Maine Farmer entered upon a discussion of the merits of the Australian Ballot law assured that custom was fast establishing this cumbersome piece of expensive machinery in the minds of the people and that little attention was being paid to its operations or cost. At the same time, convinced that there must be demanded more rigid economy in each and every department and that the attention of tax payers should be directed to evils which may easily be remedied, this subject was considered. The Farmer believes and will stand for a free ballot, where the wish and will of the individual voter may find most direct expression free from outside influence, of any nature. At the same time, for this to be possible whatever savors of machinery, more or less intricate, is an injury, thwarting rather than aiding the desired object.

The Portland Press at once rushes in, presenting a weak and unsubstantiated batch of assertions in support of our present law, declaring that:

"It does not impose an 'enormous expense' upon the State. We have not the exact figures, but in a recent report of the State treasurer the expense is estimated at \$7,500 biennially; several hundred dollars less than the amount appropriated for agricultural societies, which we suppose the Farmer does not consider 'enormous.' And this expense is a perfectly proper one for the State to bear. It is used to be borne by candidates of the different parties, office holders who were assessed, and citizens who were willing to contribute. All expense of the necessary machinery of elections should be borne by the State."

The men who are disfranchised under it are the victims of their own carelessness or inattention, and it is our humble opinion that the man who will not give the care and study to the act of voting necessary to the correct marking and depositing of an Australian ballot deserves to be disfranchised.

Everybody knows that the old system, with its patchwork of laws, and its little book, tended to coerce a great many dependent people into voting in opposition to their wishes. It was largely for that reason that it was abandoned, not only in this State, but throughout the Union, and another system substituted which left the voter free from espionage."

So much for assertions. What are the facts?

Neither the Press nor any one else knows or can know the exact cost of this unsatisfactory ballot law. SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL NOT BEGIN TO PAY THE EXPENSES BY THE STATE, WHILE FOR EACH AND EVERY TOWN AND CITY THE COST RANGES FROM TWELVE DOLLARS TO MORE THAN SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR EVERY ELECTION.

The aggregate cost may be estimated, but the Press must double its humble estimate many times before it will approach the truth. The Press stumbles again when it says "This expense is perfectly proper for the State to bear." Money in the treasury of a town or State comes only by taxation, from the pockets of individual tax payers, and it is to relieve these that the Farmer wages war. There never was a dearth of candidates when they were obliged to furnish the tickets themselves and there never will be. They are the ones to pay all expenses connected with the ballots for their receipt all honors and emoluments, and the tax payer is the one to be relieved. Do the farmers of Maine desire to be taxed longer for further relief of the politicians for whom the Press is so solicitous?

The disfranchised voters to-day are the business men, the students and professional men, those whose minds are engrossed with other cares and whom no politician would think of instructing as to the operations of our kangaroo system of voting. Five thousand and more of this class lost their vote at the last State election simply because they were not skilled in making their cross, something which until now has not been considered proof positive of great wisdom.

The Australian ballot as operated in Maine does not tend to that active participation in politics which alone can insure a clean administration. The old system of an open ballot was abandoned, not as stated by the Press because "the presence of watchers tended to coerce voters," but simply and only to please individuals who threatened the destruction of the party if their bid was not made a part of the organic law of the State. Its operations confirm the wisdom of those who opposed and the fears of those who finally sacrificed judgment to party policy.

Again is the Press at fault in its covert sneer at "agricultural appropriations," for the Farmer has been the only State paper to criticize the expenditures for agricultural purposes, seeking here as elsewhere to guard against increasing expenses and to assist in removing unnecessary burdens on exposed classes of property holders. Before the legislature assembled the expense of this imported piece of machinery will, if possible, be presented, and the tax payers of Maine can then see for themselves what they are paying and also what they are losing. If the Press, or any other publication, can

show that making his cross tends to the intellectual, moral or political activity of a voter the one argument may be made in support of this exacting vote-destroying piece of machinery known as the Australian ballot.

To our mind there never can be a system of voting which will stimulate party pride, activity in politics or positiveness in thinking, and readiness to act, like the open ballot. Every man who has been familiar with the old-fashioned town meeting knows that when the house was polled, voters lined upon one side or the other in conscious pride. A ballot which must be prepared in the dark and deposited in secret will demoralize any party and stultify every voter.

MR. MANLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

The large attendance at the Republican caucus in Augusta, the interest manifested in the character of the candidates and the nominating speeches of Hon. Byron Boyd, Mayor Haynes, Gen. Choate and C. W. Jones, Esq., all tended to promote good fellowship. We present in full the speech of acceptance by Hon. J. H. Manley, voicing as it does the heartfelt expressions of one devoted to the best interests of his native State and city:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

In tending to me the unanimous nomination of representative to the legislature, you have gratified me more than I can express.

My business relations call me from Augusta a great portion of the time, but I am never absent from it in memory, and I am never absent without wishing to return. No man can have a greater love for any city than I have for this, for everything connected with its past, its present and its future is always in my thoughts, and it has been made sacred to me by those changes which come to every life sooner or later. Deeply interested in whatever relates to its welfare, fond of its growth, happy over the advancement which any of its citizens make in the contest of life, I am proud of any honor which I receive from them. I congratulate you on having renominated for your first candidate upon the ticket to represent this city in the legislature, Hon. George E. Macomber. I have known him all his life. I have known him as a boy in the various stages upward and onward, and I know that he is to-day one of the ablest, shrewdest, and most level-headed business men in our State—a man of great good sense, wise in judgment, generous, loyal, true to every interest of our city and of our State. It is a matter of gratification to me that I am to be associated with him upon the ticket, and if you nomination should be ratified at the election in September, I believe that he and I will be found voting on every question together. I know that I can say for him, as for myself, that, while we are not partisan, and shall upon every question that affects the Republic party be found voting for its interests, we recognize that we shall be representatives of the citizens of Augusta, and that whatever adds to the prosperity, the growth, the development, the honor and credit of the State and this city of Augusta, we shall favor with all the power and ability we possess.

I cannot express to you the gratification I feel, but I do thank you one and all, again and again.

THE BUBBLE BUZZ.

Maine people have looked with suspicion upon the well advertised scheme of our ex-minister to extract gold from salt water, but as time passed and the works at Lubec were so rapidly increased, doubts gave way but not sufficiently to invite investments from the hard earned dollars of our people. The bubble has now burst, the mysterious divine has departed and Lubec will have the ruins as a historical relic. The letter which Rev. P. F. Jernegan left for President A. B. Ryan, in case anything should happen, has been opened by Manager Pierson and its contents telephoned to Ryan. It gave the combination to the safe where the secret is on deposit and intimated that Mr. C. E. Fisher might disappear.

Mr. Pierson has examined every one of the 230 accounts and found all of them empty. The electric apparatus has been purposely disarranged, probably by Mr. Fisher before his disappearance.

Shanahan has paid off his 400 men and many of them have departed for their homes. Rows among the Italians are becoming frequent.

In this letter Mr. Jernegan acknowledges the whole fraud, claiming that Fisher was the one who first practiced the deception. Last June Fisher produced a machine which he said was much more active in its operations than those previously invented. These have been used ever since and Fisher and one of the electricians employed have been salting them ever since. Jernegan's letter states that Fisher will never be found. He expresses sorrow for having deceived those who trusted him, but says he saw no other way out of it when he found gold could not be obtained at a profit. It is estimated that this shrewd manipulator has carried several hundred thousand dollars with him and that he cannot be brought back to answer to the charge.

The directors of the Company held a meeting at the cottage of Mr. W. R. Usher, treasurer at Salisbury Beach, Sunday evening, at which it was voted to issue a statement admitting that there is evidence of a conspiracy on the part of P. F. Jernegan, general manager, and C. E. Fisher, assistant manager, to defraud the stockholders. The statement continues:

"As soon as our suspicions were aroused we took the most active measures to apprehend the criminals and protect the interests of the stockholders. A considerable sum of money has already been recovered, and there is a good prospect of a further large amount. All bills have been paid on presentation, and the outstanding liabilities are small; only a small amount of contract work was suspended."

"Touching the secret process of the company, it should be said that it is yet to be ascertained that it is fully lacking in merit. It is the wish of the directors to meet the stockholders, and a call for such a meeting will soon be issued."

The first bold reminder of fall, the Golden Rod, lifts its rich blossoms on every hand. Surely the summer wanes rapidly.

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PENDING.

### Spain's Answer Not Received. Country Awaits Reply.

It is evident that the time is fast nearing the end and that peace negotiations commenced through the French Ambassador will sooner or later restore harmonious relations. The conditions named by President McKinley have not been made public, but it is certain they will not satisfy the "jingo" element, as he and the majority of his Cabinet have not favored the extreme measures urged by selfish business interests. Among the thoughtful there is evident growth of a more conservative sentiment and the desire for territorial acquisition is not as strong as when Santiago surrendered.

The terms of peace are still a subject of energetic discussion, and the promise of two days ago that the proposal on the part of the United States should be given to the public in an official statement has not yet been fulfilled. The hope of the "jingos" that the Administration would insist upon the cessation of the whole Philippine group has been rudely shaken by the estimate of Dewey that we should require 150,000 troops to make good our demand by force if Spain should refuse to grant it as a matter of negotiation. Their theory has been all along that we had only to declare our sovereignty and nobody would question our possession, whether actual or only constructive.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says: "The impressions are less favorable tonight, Tuesday. The terms laid down by the United States are harder in tone and substance than was supposed, especially regarding the Philippines, where scope is left for Aguinaldo and the natives to interfere in the final settlement before the mixed commission, which would create conditions in the archipelago rendering the working of Spanish rule almost impossible. It is rumored also that America insists on Spain paying the municipal debts of the Spanish West Indies and old standing claims of American citizens."

The conditions named by the President are said to be that Spain is to release her government, possession and control of Cuba. Nothing is said of Cuban independence and the acceptance of this position leaves the United States free to deal with the island as it may deem best.

Porto Rico, with the small islands adjacent and embraced within her jurisdiction, is to be ceded unconditionally to the United States. One of the Ladrone Islands, likewise, is to be ceded to the United States as a cooling station.

These three conditions being granted by Spain are to be known as part payment in lieu of the full indemnity. What further payment shall be required is to be determined by a commission having authority to act for the President, subject to his approval. Whether Spain shall retain possession of the Philippines as a whole or in part is left to that commission to determine. The reason for deferring the decision as to the future of the islands in this fashion is because the administration is not yet satisfied itself. It is not clear at this moment what sound policy should dictate in the matter. Meanwhile, and until the commission has satisfactorily disposed of the future of the islands, the United States is to exercise a military government over Manila harbor and bay. The commission will be actually a peace commission and will prepare the treaty which will terminate formally the war with Spain. However, a suspension of hostilities may be sooner declared when the Spanish government shall definitely accept the conditions above laid down and renounce its authority over Cuba and Porto Rico.

It is announced that President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States. It has always been understood that the Senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The attention of the President has been called, however, to a situation which makes the assembling of Congress necessary.

Under the law which provides for the raising of the volunteer army, that army goes out of existence as soon as the war ceases. When this law was framed, it was not supposed that after the war had ended there would be any necessity of keeping the army intact. The developments of war make it very evident that instead of sending the army back to civil life, fully 100,000 men will continue to be needed. It is the present intention to distribute no less than 50,000 soldiers throughout Cuba and 30,000 in the Philippines and probably 20,000 in Porto Rico. The aid of Congress will be needed to frame new laws which will keep an army adequate for garrison purposes.

Washington, Aug. 1.—General Merritt has again cabled the war department relative to the situation in Manila which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the attitude of the insurgents.

In the opinion of General Merritt the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a much more formidable element, not only being more numerous but better armed and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes.

So far seven expeditions have left San Francisco, carrying soldiers to the Philippines, and it is the intention to furnish General Merritt at least 8000 men more than his present force.

If he delays his attack until all these have reached him, Manila will not yet be taken in that way before September, for the last of the troops have not yet started from San Francisco.

It may be, however, that the arrangement as to the Philippines, which it is expected will be included in the peace treaty, will obviate the necessity for further action on the part of the American commanders.

The increase in yellow fever among the troops in Cuba is something terrible to contemplate. Gen. Shafter reports 4255 cases, an increase of 655 this week.

A special cable to the New York Evening Journal, Tuesday, from Madrid, published in a late extra edition of that paper, says:

"Spain accepts the principal conditions of peace as set forth by the American government and only the peace details are necessary to cause all hostilities to cease at once. A peace delegation will be chosen at once to confer with the representatives of the United States. The peace conditions set forth by President McKinley were discussed at length, to-day, by Minister Sagasta, and at the conclusion it was given out officially that the terms of the United States would be accepted. There are one or two amendments in the proposition of the United States that Spain will ask to be made and if this is done peace will be declared at once."

The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard, telegraphing, Tuesday, says: "The government's reply to the American terms was forwarded, yesterday evening, through M. Cambon, and there is a strong prospect that peace will be concluded. It is not to be supposed that the United States government will object to representations being made on the Philippine question and upon some pecuniary claims which were mooted by the United States in the West Indies. On all the remaining main issues Spain shows a disposition to assent to the American demands. No cabinet council was held to-day, nor are the ministers likely to meet again until fresh intelligence is received from Washington. This is not expected at the earliest before Wednesday."

The news from Manila still causes anxiety. No foreign mails reached Madrid Tuesday, in consequence of the floods near Burgos.

With regard to the part played in the negotiations by M. Cambon, there is now a marked tendency both here and in Paris to attribute to it considerable importance. Directly after the final arrangement is made it is supposed that the press will be allowed more liberty of comment. The general impression is that both governments are disposed to put an end to the war as honorably as possible for Spain, which would have been easier had not the United States imposed such hard conditions with regard to the Philippines.

No practical suggestion was made at the council, today, for continuing the war or averting the penalties, already so painful and heavy, and all sections of the opposition will have to acquiesce in what the government negotiates with the United States.

There will be no extra session of Congress, though the Senate will have to be called together for prompt ratification of the treaty of peace if the present plans of the President prevail. It is stated at the White House that unless there should be some extraordinary development the House will not meet until it convenes its regular session next December.

This statement, made on the authority of the President himself, in answer to personal enquiries, is in contradiction to reports current among public men that Congress would soon meet to draft legislation to meet the demands that will follow the close of the war, as well as to give formal assent on the part of the Senate to the treaty.

The military occupation of the territorial acquisitions of this government will in no wise necessitate further legislation expressly authorizing the continuance of a large military force, according to the view of the President.

A well-known public man who was in conference with the President, today, suggested that the necessary military occupation of our conquered territory would involve maintenance for two years of an army of about 100,000 men.

Camp Alger is to be abandoned by the war department and the 20,000 men there are to be removed to a more healthy locality near Manassas, Va. This determination was reached by Secretary Alger to-day as a result of recommendations made to him by Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, who believes in frequent changes of camping grounds of large bodies of men and because of the rapid spread and constantly increasing mortality from typhoid fever. The trip to Manassas will be in light marching order, giving the troops some practical experience in army movements.

"Should Spain refuse to accept our terms, the cost of further prosecuting the war will be charged to her when peace is eventually concluded. In the terms given to M. Cambon on Saturday, the President emphasized the fact that the present terms were only for immediate acceptance and that further delay would bring a change."

Latest.

The Spanish government has accepted the principles of the American conditions but the acceptance will not be made public until enquiries of Washington on matters of detail have been settled, thus rounding off the preliminary basis.

## POLITICAL.

—The Republicans of Brewer have nominated Chas. J. Hutchings for the legislature.

—The Democrats of Rockland have nominated T. F. Starrett and C. E. Walker and the Republicans of Houlton, R. L. Cleveland for the legislature.

—At the Republican caucus in Auburn, Mayor N. F. Harris and B. B. Fuller were nominated as candidates for representatives to the legislature.

—At the Republican caucus, in Lewiston, A. L. Talbot, C. S. Crowell, Henry Babine and William Sabourin were nominated as candidates for representatives to the legislature.

—Frank Robinson, William F. Curran and Frank A. Owen have been nominated as candidates for the legislature by the Democrats of Bangor.

—Among the nominations for legislature are J. S. Hyde and James C. Leary, Rep.; Bath; H. T. Dunning, Rep.; Winslow; Herbert T. Powers, Rep.; Caribou; Nelson Gordon, Rep.; Readfield.

—At a very largely attended convention of the Republicans of the First District, Hon. T. B. Reed was unanimously nominated for the twelfth term in Congress.

—Hon. L. F. McKinley is out with his lengthy letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Congress against Mr. Reed, but makes no mention of the attack of Mr. Jeffrey.

—The democratic nominations for Franklin county are: Senator, Milton Holmes of Wilton; County Attorney, L. B. Brown of Farmington; Sheriff, Geo. H. Brown of New Sharon; Register of Probate, J. Porter Russell of Farmington; County Treasurer, Wellington Thornton of Chasterville; Clerk of Courts, Alfred M. Mathieu of Farmington; County Commissioner, M. A. Will of Strong.

—Democratic nominations in Piscataquis county are: Senator, R. L. Doble, Milo; county commissioner, M. H. Jackson, Sanguville; sheriff, C. E. Wingate, Sebect; county attorney, W. B. Gray, Sanguville; register of deeds, B. T. Gentner; treasurer, S. D. Weymouth. The following county committee was then appointed: M. Hudson, Guilford; D. T. Sanders, Greenville; M. H. Jackson, Sanguville; C. E. Wingate, Sebect; E. A. Arnold, Foxcroft. For Representatives, Dover Democrats nominate Geo. L. Barrows and Foxcroft, E. B. Spearling.

—At the Kennebec Democratic County Convention held in this city last week the following nominations were made by acclamation: Senators, Emory O. Bean of Readfield, Albert Fuller of Winslow, and Dennis G. Mudgett of Albion; sheriff, James B. Packard of Monmouth; register of deeds, Theron E. Doe of China; county attorney, Clinton C. Stevens of Winthrop; county treasurer, Frank L. Thayer of Waterville; county commissioner, Freeman Y. Barker of Chelsea. In the resolutions adopted the Democrats of Kennebec county reaffirm their adherence to the cardinal doctrines of the party as clearly set forth in the national and State platforms, and declare that the best interests of government require: No summary laws. No invasion of the sanctity of the home, whether of the rich or the poor, nor of the person, by warrants procured by gratifying personal malice or to advance private ends, under pretence of the enforcement of law. No interference with the local affairs of municipalities by the State for partisan or political purposes. No unnecessary increase of the number of public offices, nor the increase of the compensation of those already in office, and the abolition of all unnecessary offices. The impartial enforcement of all laws that exist for the public good, not to promote party interests, nor to extort money for corrupt purposes, and as the non-enforcement of the present prohibitory law is connived at by the Republican officials of this county, in the interests of party politics, and as its enforcement is not sustained by public sentiment, we therefore favor its repeal, and demand that the constitutional amendment be resubmitted to the people, to the end that a license law with local option, which can be enforced, may be enacted in the interests of temperance and the public morals. We hereby pledge our hearty and earnest support to the nominees of this convention.

Always in Hot Water.

For a ballot law to be to correct all the ills of our electoral system, the Australian ballot law appears to be causing its advocates a deal of trouble. In the first place the individual or side-marking plan was adopted, but as this resulted in only a portion of the ticket being voted the single mark was resorted to to carry the entire ballot. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has now rendered a decision to the effect that a ballot marked in the square or circle at the top from which a name has been erased is a defective ballot and cannot be counted for any of the candidates. In connection with this decision some of the Pennsylvania papers are urging a return to the side-marking system previously discarded because of its complications. In the meantime whichever method is adopted the Australian ballot law will continue to disfranchise thousands of voters in every election, but nevertheless it is still a beautiful system according to the papers that are constantly excusing its defects.—Whig.

The seventh Annual Reunion of the Brackett Family will be held at the residence of Ivory and C. G. Brackett, one mile west of Newport, Me., Aug. 24, 1898, to which all members of the family, either by birth or marriage, are cordially invited. Tickets for Camp Brackett at all points east of Portland can be obtained at half rates. Free conveyance from Newport station for all visitors. A picnic dinner will be served.

The revenue for the first month under the new measure foots up fully twelve million dollars and the tax falls heaviest on the property of the country. It is the best emergency measure yet devised.

## City News.

—Sweet corn grown by Augusta farmers is on the market.

—Mayor Haynes is adding much to the attractiveness of Seavall street by grading the entire front of his large lot.

—The Editor is under obligations to one of the forerunners of this office, Miss Lottie Bates, for baskets of very large and luscious Cuthbert raspberries.

—Rev. Dr. Penney preached at Isle of Springs, Sunday. Though not able to do the work of a permanent settlement, this able preacher is hardly allowed a quiet Sabbath at home.

—Dr. R. J. Martin having received his appointment as U. S. Surgeon, his office and practice passes into the hands of Dr. L. B. Hayden, one of the promising physicians of the city.

—The beautiful home on the hill is finished and the family of Mr. W. H. Gannett is well established in what will be one of the most attractive spots in our city.

—The degree staff of Jephth Encampment covered themselves with glory on the occasion of their visit to Bangor last Saturday. They gave an object lesson in degree work which surprised the humble dwellers in the Queen City.

—The friends of the Unitarian parish will be glad to know that the latest effort to draw Rev. E. E. Newbert to other fields of labor has failed and he will remain a resident of Augusta. Mr. Newbert's removal would be a loss to the entire city.

—Mr. B. M. Cross, the very successful market gardener of this city, places us under renewed obligations by a liberal contribution of early Crosby sweet corn, fit for any table. Mr. Cross has been delivering corn for several days and has a large crop to harvest. Such goods always sell.

—The Augusta Cadets, boys of 10 to 13, with Harold Hieborn as Captain, made a fine appearance as they marched through the streets, Monday, bound for Scribner's farm, where they will camp for a week. Nothing is better for men or boys than wholesome discipline, and these young soldiers are receiving helpful lessons.

—The many friends of Miss Mary Reilly of Boston, will regret to hear of the severe injury received by her recently while driving with friends near her farm in Stowe. She was thrown from her carriage, dislocating the right shoulder, and severely bruising the head. The wound in the head was a blow upon the head, injuring one eye.

—Augusta's interests will be well protected in the next legislature as both parties will put forward their best men. No higher compliment could be paid than was bestowed on Hon. Geo. Macomber and Hon. J. H. Manley by the Republicans, Tuesday evening, when by unanimous voice of the large and enthusiastic caucus, they were selected as candidates for the legislature. The fact that there has not been a thought of opposition attests the popularity of these gentlemen and the hold they have upon the esteem of neighbors and friends.

## County News.

—Waterville takes just pride in its renovated City Hall, but what about the new building to make room for which the old hall was moved?

—Rev. Dr. Smith Baker of Boston is visiting at Litchfield and will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday August 7.

—A freight train pulled into Waterville lately drawn by a single engine, consisting of 75 cars besides the caboose, a train one and a half miles long, and every car loaded with coal. It was a fine sight and a limit of mechanical skill and the lifting power of steam?

—EAST VASSALBORO. Nearly all farmers have secured their hay in fine condition, and the quantity is large. The hay is in most localities for mowing and promise an abundant yield.—Mr. Wm. Dole has arrived from Newburyport, Mass., to take possession of a farm recently purchased in town. Many visitors are now spending their vacations at the farm homes in town, breathing in the pure Maine air and partaking of the dainties of the farms prepared by the hosts.

—Early Saturday morning, fire was discovered in Charles Wellington's stable, Albion, and the stable, oil and large two-story dwelling were entirely consumed. The fire made such progress that nothing of consequence could be saved from the stable, save the work horses, which were near the door. One of Mr. Wellington's fine blooded colts was burned, several dogs, cats and farming tools. Most of the household furniture was saved. How the fire originated is a mystery. The stable was burned, several dogs, cats and farming tools. Most of the household furniture was saved. How the fire originated is a mystery. The stable was burned, several dogs, cats and farming tools. Most of the household furniture was saved. How the fire originated is a mystery.

—A husband seriously wounded and the wife wounded with several axe and razor cuts is the result of a sanguinary quarrel which took place in Wayne village, Saturday morning. Dio Freeman came home from Oakland, where he had been at work, Friday evening, heavily intoxicated, and continued his debauch throughout the succeeding night. The family had never lived in perfect harmony, and a quarrel immediately succeeded the husband's homecoming. In the morning the quarrel was renewed, and Freeman, crazed with rum, frantically assaulted his wife with an axe, striking two or three glancing blows upon her head and shoulders. She ran away, screaming for help. Freeman dropped the axe, and, seizing a razor, sprang after his wife. She, goaded to desperation, picked up the axe, and as the would-be murderer came at her to renew his attack, struck him a terrible blow in the forehead, crushing in the skull and felling him to the floor. The neighbors arrived soon after, and every thing











## Neighbor

clean, whose work worries  
greatest, how she manages,  
he will answer:

Washing  
Powder

—greatest economy.  
—COMPANY, Philadelphia.

## COMMENCED!

## e World

## ARMER.

that is up-to-date for  
e, in case of naval  
ments.

that is large, correct,  
ornament to the room.

PAPER that is re-  
its news, not biased  
cs, and

PAPER seeking only  
the best interests of  
rs.

\$2.00.

ST YOU DOUBLE THAT.

World and the Maine Farmer  
forwarded you immediately.

feet by 4 feet.

IS TO INCH.

delivered by mail,

UBLISHING CO. Augusta, Me.

vised visit to Ashley, and when he  
turned to his home he told his father  
his engagement to Dorothy.

They were married quietly on the  
day before last Wednesday. In the  
little chapel, and Dorothy, anxious to  
see her Southern home, said good by to  
friends, and they were soon on their  
way.

Mr. Fred's father was delighted with his  
son's choice, and it was not long before  
the thought there was no one in the  
old quite so charming and beautiful.

Another kind, loving manner and true  
heart, was influenced, to the joy of all,  
to his old faith, and at Easter he  
sat at the altar with Fred and Dorothy.  
—By Mary Cain.

A Strong Nation.

onsists of strong men and healthy  
men, and health and strength depend  
on pure, rich blood which is given by  
Dr. F. Caton's Tansy Pills. A nation which  
has millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla  
every year is laying the foundation  
for health, the wisdom of which  
surely show itself in years to come.

ood's Pills are prompt, efficient, al-  
terable, reliable, easy to take, easy to  
keep.

ome of the wooden churches of Nor-  
are fully 700 years old and are still  
in an excellent state of preservation.  
The timbers have successfully resisted  
frosty and almost Arctic winters be-  
cause they have been repeatedly coated  
with tar.

CARTER'S  
LITTLE  
LIVER  
PILLS

Positively cured by these  
Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,  
Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-  
manently cures for Biliousness, Nausea, Drow-  
diness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue  
and the Stomach. Purely Vegetable.

Small Dose.  
Small Price.

## This I Will Do!

I will pay \$100 reward for any case  
of colic, horse ail, curbs, splints,  
knotted cords, or similar trouble, that  
will not cure. It is  
the veterinary wonder  
of the age, and every  
stable should have a bottle always on  
hand. Locates lameness when applied  
by remaining moist on the part affected.

Tuttle's  
Elixir

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, Sole Prop'r.  
27 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

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## Horse.



With 4-year-olds pacing in 2:04½,  
it looks as though the year would be  
profitable in fairs.

French Coach stock is still going to  
Kentucky. Mr. L. V. Harkness of Don-  
egal, having made another draft on Oak-  
lawn Farm, Illinois.

Hal Wilkes, the handsome stallion  
formerly handled by Fred Davis, has re-  
cently lowered his mark from 2:17½ to  
2:16½ in a race in Massachusetts.

Lillian Odd Mark was a race horse at  
Rigby, winning in three straight, the  
best time being 2:18½. It is whispered  
that she can go in 2:12 if necessary.

J. B. P. Wheelden, Bangor, feels very  
comfortably over the record made by the  
daughter of his choice stallion, Odd  
Mark, at Rigby. He says "Keep still,  
boys, there are others."

Early Bird, Jr., owned in Bangor, is  
the centre of attraction in Maine this  
year for a home grown green horse. Al-  
ready he has dropped down to 2:26½,  
and this is said to be no measure of his  
speed.

Guy Edwards, Fairfield, has sold his  
handsome pair of matched horses de-  
scribed fully in these columns, to Mr.  
Frank, a wealthy wine merchant of New  
York. Both were by Hebron by Princeps.

Mr. Chas. Cayford and son, Skowhegan,  
have fourteen horses and colts, all well  
bred and speedy, most of them by Young  
Dirigo 2:28. He is the sire of Molly C.  
2:23½ and Tom Drew 2:23½. Tom  
Drew took second money at Pittsfield in  
the 2:24 class, best time 2:23½ on July 2d.

F. A. Gilbert of Bangor, is making a  
trip through the State in search of  
matched pairs of horses. When he has  
procured the desired number he will  
ship them to Hartford, Conn., but it is  
some time before they go as it is ex-  
tremely difficult to find more than one  
of a pair.

Mr. Fred Berry, Rockland, has a  
good one this year in Belle P., and  
the way she won her race at Fairfield,  
dropping her record to 2:17½, indicates  
what she may do later. This is Mr.  
Berry's last year on the tracks and he  
proposes to make the season lively for  
the boys.

L. L. Lightbody, Waterville, has sold  
half of his interest in his Col. Osgood  
mare to James Dustin of Winslow. The  
mare promises to be very fast, having  
shown up in unusually good shape, so  
far this season. After having only five  
weeks of handling she has trotted a mile  
in 2:34½, the half in 1:15½ and the  
quarter in .37.

It may be questioned if there is a  
better four year old stallion in Maine  
than Mr. A. F. Gerald's Newmarket by  
Nelson. In the fourth heat of his  
second race at Fairfield, Saturday, he  
finished strong in 2:23½. That he has  
won both races in hot company attests  
the skill of his driver, Guy C. Edwards,  
one of the best men found in a sulky.

Messrs. Hamilton and Edwards put  
up a great programme at Fairfield track  
last week, and for two days brought  
out some of the best fields of horses,  
and furnished some of the best racing,  
ever witnessed in Maine. If entertain-  
ment of like character is to be provided  
in the future there must be a more  
generous response by the public.

Evidently Mr. M. W. Dunham of Oak-  
lawn Farm, Wayne, Ill., has faith in the  
future horse market for Percherons and  
French Coach as he sells this week from  
France with 100 which he has himself  
selected for breeders. For some time  
Mr. Dunham has been purchasing choice  
pure bred mares wherever he could find  
them and now he will be prepared to sell.

The management of the Rochester N.  
H. Fair, which will be held this year  
Sept. 13, 14, 15, and 16, has arranged  
for one of the best speed pro-  
grammes ever offered in eastern New  
Hampshire. Upward of \$4000 in purses  
are hung up, divided as follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 13, 2:50 class, trot,  
purse \$300; 2:37 class, pace, purse \$300;  
Wednesday, 2:50 class, trot, purse \$400;  
2:16 class, pace, purse \$400; 2:21 class,  
pace, purse \$400; Thursday, 2:34 class,  
trot, purse \$400; 2:15 class, trot, purse  
\$500; 2:31 class, pace, purse \$400. Fri-  
day, 2:24 class, trot, purse \$400; 2:13  
class, pace or trot, purse \$500.

There is no better bay for horses than  
good clover. Horses are so fond of it  
that they will eat too much of it, if  
they have access to it they want. The  
way to prevent their eating too much is  
to properly limit the supply. Even  
horses that are in training for speed will  
be benefited by a small allowance of  
clover hay at each meal. Timothy or  
good prairie hay should be fed in con-  
junction with clover to speed horses.

Horses, like all animals, like a variety of  
food, and are benefited and strength-  
ened and kept vigorous by it. There is  
an unfounded prejudice against clover  
hay for horses. It contains elements  
needed by horses, and they should have  
it in moderation. We have seen horses  
leave their oats to feast on good clover  
hay, thus showing how well they like it.

The Paint  
Question?

Property owners wish to know what paint will give the best protection for the longest period at the smallest comparative cost.

This problem is exhaustively discussed in our practical pamphlet, entitled "The Paint Question," by Stanton Dudley, which will be sent free on application.

The New Jersey Zinc Co., 52 Wall St., New York.

A GREAT LIST.

Grand Races Assured at the Maine  
State Fair, Sept. 5, 6, 7,  
8 and 9.

Below we present the list of entries  
for the State events at the Maine State  
Fair, Lewiston. Owners will bear in  
mind that entries for class races close  
Saturday, August 20th.

1.-Trotting Foals 1894.-\$400.  
Emblem, b. g., Warren, B. F. & F. H.  
Briggs, Auburn, Maine.  
Momentum, b. g., Wilkes, E. H. Libby,  
Gardiner, Maine.  
Stella, ch. m., Haley, W. D. Haley, So. Gard-  
ner.

2.-Pacing Foals 1894.-\$400.  
Fiona, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, C. P. Drake,  
Lewiston.  
Halo, b. g., Haley, J. H. Lawrence, So. Gard-  
ner.  
Reno K. b. g., Geo. E. Woodbury, Brun-  
swick.  
Neldora, b. g., Nelson, C. H. Nelson, Water-  
ville.  
Lillian Eaton, — Jumont, Wilfred Eaton,  
Calais.  
Kella, b. f., Johnnie Wilkes, J. M. Ridley,  
Calais.  
Fennarch, b. s., Nelson, C. H. Stuart, Fair-  
field.  
— E. H. Greeley, Ellsworth.

3.-Trotting Foals 1895.-\$400.  
Lord Kromlin, b. s., Kromlin, L. Morrison,  
Boston, Mass.  
Reina Regenta, b. f., Regal Nelson, L. Mor-  
rison, Boston, Mass.  
Northern Light, b. s., Nelson, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Hans Wilkes, b. s., Wilkes, M. O. Edwards,  
Lewiston.  
Olive S. b. g., St. Croix, W. F. French, No.  
Anson.  
Mollie Mitchell, b. f., — F. E. Crocker,  
Andover.  
Hessie Correll, b. f., Warren, B. F. & F. H.  
Briggs, Auburn, Maine.  
The Maxman, b. s., Warren, B. F. & F. H.  
Briggs, Auburn, Maine.  
Bright Eyes, b. g., Brown, J. Joseph Correll,  
Andover.  
Cant. Haff, b. g., Brown, J. M. Johnson,  
Calais.  
Calais, b. s., Nelson, W. D. Haley, So. Gard-  
ner.  
Banker, b. g., Cocco, Geo. E. Woodbury,  
Brunswick.  
Momentum, b. s., Electricity, H. F. Libby,  
Gardiner.  
Maud, b. s., Nelson, C. H. Nelson, Water-  
ville.

4.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Annie R. ch. — W. F. French, Fred Davis, Fox-  
croft.  
Barnes Rose, b. m., — Fred Davis, Fox-  
croft.  
Wilton Wood, b. m., Wilton, N. C. Crawford,  
Warren.  
Chickadee, b. m., Chas. Wilkes, G. W. Carter,  
Biddeford.  
F. ch. — T. H. Phair, Presque Isle.  
Ruby, d. f., Johnnie Wilkes, J. M. Ridley, Oak-  
lawn.  
Saidwell, b. g., Nelson, C. H. Nelson, Water-  
ville.  
Barard Dean, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, Andrew  
Chute, Naples.  
Silver Pilot, — A. J. Libby, Gardiner.  
Hessie Correll, b. f., Warren, B. F. & F. H.  
Briggs, Auburn, Maine.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

5.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Impudence, r. s., Forward, J. H. Manter, Guil-  
ford.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Harry P. Brown, b. g., Withers, J. H. Rider, Rock-  
land.  
Foll, b. g., Wilkes, E. H. Libby, Gardiner.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

6.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

7.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

8.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

9.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

10.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

11.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

12.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

13.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

14.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Maggie, b. m., Brown, Rolf, E. F. Monroe,  
Fennarch.  
Frances May, b. m., Wilton, William Greig,  
Andover.  
Lact P. ch. g., Nelson, Fred Pollard, Water-  
ville.  
Aultman, b. g., Sultana, J. H. Manter, Guilford.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell, b. m., Nelson, A. A. Littlefield, Water-  
ville.  
Early Bird, Jr. br. s., Early Bird, L. B. Han-  
son, Bangor.  
Dewey, b. g., — John Darnen, Oak-  
lawn.

15.-2:30 Stakes Pacing.-\$400.  
Denmark, b. g., Bayard Wilkes, N. R. Brown,  
Auburn.  
Blue Grass, b. g., Hambletonian Manbrino,  
C. D. Edmunds, Bangor.  
Suzell



Grange News.

**Maine State Grange.**  
State Master, OBRADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.  
State Overseer, J. S. Adams, Bowdoin.  
State Lecturer, ELIJAH COOK, Vassalboro.  
State Secretary, E. H. LINDSEY, Auburn.  
Executive Committee, OBRADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.  
E. H. LINDSEY, Auburn.  
H. J. BROWN, Portland.  
L. W. JONES, Dexter.  
D. O. BOWEN, Morrill.  
BOYDEN BRADLEY, East Edgemoor.  
Grange members.  
At Exeter, August 27.—Pembroke Pomona.  
At Whitefield, Aug. 27.—Lincoln Pomona.  
At Phillipsburg, Aug. 27.—Sagadahoc Pomona.  
At Newry, Aug. 27.—York Pomona.  
At St. Albans, Aug. 27.—Penobscot and Somerset Union.  
At Chelsea, Aug. 11.—Kennebec Pomona.  
At East Dover, Aug. 12.—Piscataquis Pomona.  
**Appointments State Lecturer Cook.**  
August 4.—North Cornish.  
August 5.—Palm Beach.  
August 6.—South Dover.  
August 7.—Exeter.  
Charleston Grange will hold a cattle show and fair on Tuesday, Sept. 20th, 1898.  
GEO. PLUMMER, Com.

A good subject for discussion in the granges is that of the acquisition of foreign territory by the United States and the effect upon this nation. There are arguments pro and con and farmers should be prepared with well matured opinions to express themselves.  
Last Saturday was ladies' day at West Paris Grange. There being no gentlemen present the ladies filled the officers' chairs. Mrs. Hattie Moore, patroness, and Mrs. C. S. Marshall as overseer. It proved quite an interesting meeting and quite a little programme was well carried out, consisting of songs, recitations and instrumental music.

Vassalboro Grange met Tuesday evening, August 2d, after a month's vacation. A large number were in attendance. The theme of the evening was "The Grange and the Future." The programme was as follows: Song by Mrs. C. S. Marshall; address of welcome by Sister M. Fulsom; duet, Brothers Goodrich and Farnum; reply to address of welcome by Sister A. L. Vining; declamation by Brother Libby; song by Brother Goodrich; recitation, 1.30 P. M., Sister Lilla McCabe; Brothers S. P. Goodrich and F. H. Farnum; address by Brother Cook; music; paper, Sister Lilla McCabe; reading, Sister M. Fulsom; five-minute speeches from Brothers S. H. Goodwin, M. L. Merrill, E. S. Kenney, E. S. Foster, C. H. Jones, W. S. Remis, and from any member present who may wish to legislate. The programme was most needed for the greatest number; essay, Sister Lilla McCabe; reading, Sister Belle Foley; closing ceremonies. C. H. ALLEN, Lecturer.

Somerset Pomona will hold its next meeting with Palmyra Grange, Tuesday, August 9th, at 10 A. M., at which time Hon. Elijah Cook, Lecturer of the State Grange, will address the meeting. Programme: Opening exercises; song by Sister Lilla McCabe; address of welcome by Sister M. Fulsom; duet, Brothers Goodrich and Farnum; reply to address of welcome by Sister A. L. Vining; declamation by Brother Libby; song by Brother Goodrich; recitation, 1.30 P. M., Sister Lilla McCabe; Brothers S. P. Goodrich and F. H. Farnum; address by Brother Cook; music; paper, Sister Lilla McCabe; reading, Sister M. Fulsom; five-minute speeches from Brothers S. H. Goodwin, M. L. Merrill, E. S. Kenney, E. S. Foster, C. H. Jones, W. S. Remis, and from any member present who may wish to legislate. The programme was most needed for the greatest number; essay, Sister Lilla McCabe; reading, Sister Belle Foley; closing ceremonies. C. H. ALLEN, Lecturer.

Saturday, July 24, was a red letter day to the members of Mt. Etna Grange, North Baldwin, when they entertained Cumberland Co. Pomona. Owing to the busy season, only four grangers were represented, Pleasant River, Windham, Riverside, Raymond, Gorham, Maple Grove, Sebago, but "what we lacked in numbers was made up in quality," and enough were present to keep the meeting interesting from beginning to end. Among those present was Bro. Levi Jordan of Riverside, who spoke words of good cheer and was very live to attend Cumberland Co. Pomona. W. M. W. L. Bickford presided over the meeting. Address of welcome by Bro. A. L. Vining; declamation by Brother Libby; song by Bro. E. Barker; Naples. Special mention should be made of Bro. L. M. Sanborn, who held the audience spellbound, both forenoon and afternoon, as he was the only one who asked questions which came before the meeting, and Mt. Etna is justly proud of her youngest patron. Since 1896 was ushered the third of Mt. Etna's grangers, members have been removed by death and two brothers are on the sick list.

**THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG.**  
An Essay Read Before the Pomona Grange of Broomes County by J. M. Chaffee of Windsor, N. Y.

One of the most important duties that patrons have, indeed, I might well say the most important, is the education of the young. Education is to-day the mainspring that moves the world; and also are secondary schools, which serve to regulate, but education is the power and force. By education I do not mean alone what we learn in the schools, for our minds should be educated and yet not have a practical education. Education begins at our birth and only ends with our latest breath. Schools are but helps, and teachers are guides, to direct ideas into the proper channels, and lead them into wider and more extended fields of view.

How essential then it is that the young should have proper training in this their start in life, and that their surroundings should be pleasant and refined. Never deceive a child. Teach them to think and reason for themselves, to love an outdoor life, to observe nature, to study the cause, effect, and use of everything; the growth of every plant, flower, fruit or tree; to observe the habits of beasts, birds, fishes or insects; to observe the phenomena of nature and find the cause thereof. Try to build up the mind and not to contract it. Try to answer all their childish questions, and encourage them truly and honestly; encourage them to investigate for themselves and thus expand and enlarge their minds.  
Patrons, see to it that you have good teachers in your schools, and that you see that your children attend. The compulsory education law is one of the best laws that was ever passed on the statutes of our Empire State. Give it your earnest, energetic support, and see to it that it is enforced. What is the little laborer you would get from your boys and girls before they are 14 years of age, compared to the advantages that the teaching you would deprive them of would be to them? It is a sad fact that three-fourths of the criminal classes of to-day are uneducated; 65 per cent. of the population of Spain could not read or write, the most illiterate nation calling themselves civilized on the globe. The results, that they are brutal, passionate, treacherous, bloodthirsty and cruel; not

AGRICULTURAL.

—H. B. Merry, No. Anson, is buying some large lots of wool these days. Last week he purchased 10,000 pounds of O. O. Vittum & Son, E. F. Pollard and Mahlon Patterson in Solon. He has sold 5,000 pounds of it to the Madison woolen mills and is negotiating for the remainder. Wool is selling from 14 to 20 cents per pound.  
—Daniel Foss, St. Albans, is making from 12 to 15 cents a week, finding ready market for them as soon as out of press. He does the work himself and is considered a first class cheese maker. He does his milking, rising at three o'clock in the morning, milks early at night and feeds his cows in the barn.  
—H. H. Choate, D. D. S., of Lewiston, purchased eleven cows in Skowhegan and the neighboring towns last week for the sanitary milk farm at Auburn, of which he has the general superintendence.  
—E. W. Wooster of South Hancock, picked from his strawberry beds berries that measured 7/8 inches in circumference. They were of the Clyde variety.  
—Edwin Lander, Thorndike, has recently put in a De Laval separator and is much pleased with it. He has at present eight head of cows and is selling his cream to the Belfast creamery, which pays 10 cents for enough cream to make a pound of butter. Mr. Lander's eight cows are paying him about \$45 per month, at present.

—Eustis and Northern Somerset were visited by a severe frost July 12. Nearly all the potatoes, vines of all kinds, India wheat, corn and beans, are ruined on the lowlands.  
—Inside of twelve months a cow belonging to Hugh Scott of Plymouth was given birth to four calves. She dropped twins in August, 1897, and last week she repeated the performance.  
—The canning plant of the Twitchell Champlin Co. at Waldoboro is in the height of the pea season, canning an average of a thousand bushels a day and employing nearly 40 hands. Nearly 350 individual planters have produced the crop this season and this business, together with the packing of corn, will put a large amount of money into circulation.  
—A genuine surprise is in store for those who visit the New England Fair. A pair of twin steers were sold by the Maine grower a few years ago and now come back having made a phenomenal growth. They will be an object lesson in Maine steers not to be forgotten.

—Mr. Chas. Cayford, Skowhegan, has a thirty year old orchard of a thousand apple trees, most of them Ben Davis, and about a thousand more older trees, principally Russets, Baldwins and Greenings.  
—The farm of Ernest Whipple, located on the river road above the Patterson bridge, Madison, has been sold to Charles Hunnewell of Bingham.  
—Gen. Manager Alonzo Libby, of the New England Fair, has not surrendered any of his home duties as his herd of 42 cows and well stored barn attest. Mr. Libby made a fortunate purchase of 8 cattle club Jerseys last year, of a Kentucky breeder, buying without seeing the animals. They are a grand lot and carry the blood of the most noted families. He has not discarded his Ayrshires, but holds firmly to his family of noted milkers. Mr. Libby is a good farmer and finds a ready sale for all he can produce.

—The premium of the Ossipee Valley Fair, to be held at Cornish, Aug. 30, 31, and Sept. 1, is received. This society offers liberal premiums, is well established, offered by wide awake farmers and deserves liberal patronage.  
—Albion N. Clarke of Bingham, the well known breeder of Hereford stock, has one pair of two year old steers and one pair of one year old steers of which any breeder may justly be proud. The two year old steers will be remembered by those who attended the New England and Maine State Fairs in '97 as the wonderful trained steers. They took first premium at the New England and Maine State Fairs for both fat and training steers. They are now six feet ten inches in girth, having made a gain of 13 inches in the last ten months. Mr. Clark has been an exhibitor at the Maine and New Hampshire Fairs for the last four years, and has won one hundred and twenty-five ribbons and \$1,000 in cash prizes for the excellence of his stock. One pair of steers raised by Mr. Clark won him \$280 in premiums before they were three years of age, and were then sold for \$203, making a total of \$480, leaving a handsome profit to the owner.

—The dates for the Cumberland County Fair have been changed to Sept. 20, 21 and 22. We are indebted to Sec'y Chas. H. Leighton for copy of the complete premium list, which should call out very full exhibits. Patronize the county fairs.  
—As the direct result of the liberal policy pursued by York Co. Fair managers in securing large exhibits of stock outside the limits of the county, a decided interest in live stock was kindled and since then breeding animals of superior quality have been purchased by the farmers all over the county. This is one of the immediate effects of a live exhibition.  
—F. J. Libby, Richmond, the well known milk maker has a months old Holstein bull calf which weighs 4 feet. Mr. Libby has one of the best milked heeds in Maine, as well as one of the best farms. In one half day he milked with one team 700 large bunches of hay. His crop will be immense this year.

Since the beginning of our war with Spain, we venture to say that every person who reads a newspaper has felt the need of a good atlas. Old geographies have been taken off their dusty shelves and searched for information regarding the location of the countries involved, but antiquated school books did not give satisfaction. The large, clear maps in the Standard War Atlas are so far ahead of anything of the kind that they met with immediate popular favor.

**HOOD'S PILLS** cure Liver ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Market Reports.

**REPORT OF WATERBURY AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.**  
(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer. LIVE STOCK YARDS, August 2, 1898.)  
**Maine Drivers.**  
**At Brighton.**  
P. A. Berry, 10 1/2  
Libby Bros, 11 1/2  
J. Philbrook, 12 1/2  
Thompson & Hanson, 13 1/2  
Harris & Fells, 14 1/2  
W. J. B. Son, 15 1/2  
Bissell & Co., 16 1/2  
P. A. Berry, 17 1/2  
H. M. Love, 18 1/2  
M. D. Holt & Son, 19 1/2  
B. B. B. B., 20 1/2  
G. Cobb, 21 1/2  
Gillman & Gordon, 22 1/2  
**New Hampshire.**  
**At Brighton.**  
I. T. Keizer, 7 1/2  
Jones & Moulton, 8 1/2  
Breck & Wood, 9 1/2  
W. J. B. Son, 10 1/2  
**THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERBURY AND BRIGHTON YARDS.**  
Cattle, 2,017; sheep, 12,027; hogs, 28,988; veals, 1,705; horses, 451.  
**MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.**  
Cattle, 274; sheep, 167; hogs, 25; veals, 600; horses, 81.  
**LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO ENGLAND.**  
From Boston for the week, 2,020 cattle, 540 sheep, English market lower on cattle by 1/2 lb, on account of large arrivals, with sales at 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, sinking the others.

**HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.**  
Business at the yards in cattle was not active, but the Western arrivals cost higher by 1/2 lb, and not as many as some weeks from that source. Western supply. The Boston market does not supply. The quality all right. Country cattle, general sales at 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, oxen, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4. Spring lambs from the West laid down here 1/2 lb less than last week with a good supply. A few extra early season of 10 lb warrant heavy arrivals until later in the season. Spring lambs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; yearlings, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4. Old sheep firm at 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4. Hog market is well represented and fair prices paid. The Western at 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 as landed here live weight. Northern and Eastern lots, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4 dressed weight. Veal calves rule a trifle weak in price. Heats of extra calves, averaging 135 lb, sold at 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4, extra quality quoted at 4 3/4 @ 4 1/2.

A good line of Milch cows at market, and fair sales on Tuesday by speculators who handle them principally for Wednesday's trade at Brighton. Choice cows at \$50 @ \$60. Extra grades, \$40 @ \$48. Common cows at \$20 @ \$38. Moderate sales noticed at horse market. It is now the season of the year. Pleasure resorts are supplied and general business hours move slowly. Sales mostly at \$50 @ \$150. Speed and fancy drivers rule higher as to quality. **SALES OF MILK COWS.**  
O. W. Rolfe sold 1 pair oxen, average 1500 lbs, at 5c; 3 choice milch cows, at \$100; 5 yearlings, 700 lbs, at 5c. W. W. Hall & Son sold 2 choice cows, 2 extra cows, 4 calves, 4 at \$40 each; 7 calves, averaging 135 lbs, at 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 4 cows at \$42 each. Thompson & Hanson sold 6 milch cows, \$45 a head; 10 choice at \$50 a head; 2 extra cows, \$40 each. J. M. Philbrook sold 47 calves, averaging 135 lbs, at 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, live weight, and a few calves as low as 4c per lb. Libby Bros. sold 2 choice milch cows at \$50 a head; 2 extra cows, \$40 @ \$45 a head, also some cows from \$30 @ \$38.

**REMARKS.**  
When we heard that one of our big exporters had the contract to supply the United States with dressed beef and canned meats, naturally we expected that shipments to England would be curtailed in some degree, but such is not the case. We find that not only the usual exporters send their regular shipments, but a new export enters the list and has had boxes put into the Cunard line steamers, and this past week exports of dressed beef amounted to 15,000 quarters and 175 quarters of mutton. It is a fact that our resources are not limited in anything that pertains to live stock or dressed meats. The home trade is in fair proportion and supplies fairly up to the average for the season of the year. Later on and the arrivals of sheep and lambs will be increased.

**LATE SALES AT BRIGHTON LAST WEEK.**  
Quite a display of buyers at the yards, and sales of milch cows slightly better, especially on the better grades; not that we noticed any improvement in prices, but a new export enters the list and has had boxes put into the Cunard line steamers, and this past week exports of dressed beef amounted to 15,000 quarters and 175 quarters of mutton. It is a fact that our resources are not limited in anything that pertains to live stock or dressed meats. The home trade is in fair proportion and supplies fairly up to the average for the season of the year. Later on and the arrivals of sheep and lambs will be increased.

**BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.**  
Boston, August 3, 1898.  
Flour continues to drop. Corn is steady and oats unchanged from last week.  
**Flour.**  
Spring wheat, clear, \$3.50 @ 4.25; straight, \$4.15 @ 4.50; patents, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 12 1/2 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 14 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 16 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 18 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 20 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 22 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 24 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 26 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 28 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 30 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 32 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 34 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 36 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 38 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 40 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 42 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 44 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 46 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 48 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 50 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 52 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 54 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 56 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 58 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 60 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 62 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 64 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 66 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 68 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 70 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 72 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 74 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 76 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 78 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 80 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 82 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 84 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 86 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 88 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 90 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 92 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 94 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 96 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 98 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 100 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 102 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 104 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 106 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 108 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 110 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 112 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 114 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 116 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 118 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 120 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 122 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 124 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 126 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 128 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 130 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 132 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 134 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 136 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 138 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 140 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 142 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 144 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 146 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 148 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 150 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 152 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 154 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 156 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 158 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 160 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 162 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 164 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 166 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 168 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 170 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 172 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 174 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 176 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 178 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 180 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 182 lb, \$4.50 @ 5.00; 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